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done by the partial, bloody and wicked method of war. So I say to women also, dear sisters, this great cause is largely in your hands; advance it as you can; it underlies the principles of social movement. Don't be carried away by superficial things. I love the flags; I love the flag of my country; but I don't want to see it again ever waved over a battle-field. May it be a symbol of heavenly peace, the peace that the dear Lord Jesus came to bring on earth!

The CHAIRMAN—I have letters from Hon. Edward S. Tobey, our President, and Hon. T. Jefferson Coolidge, the New England delegate to the Pan-American Conference, and from other gentlemen, expressing their great regret that they cannot be with us this evening. I will not detain you to read them. [The letters are inserted where they would have appeared if read—see page 96.] I will, if you will allow me, express the heartfelt satisfaction of this audience for the delightful and moving address which Mrs. Chant has given us, and also to Mrs. Howe for the encouraging words which she has spoken.

The meeting closed with the hearty singing by the choir and congregation of "Missionary Chant" closing with the stanza rolled out in a wonderful volume of song,

Let every creature rise and bring  
Peculiar honors to our King:  
Angels descend with song again,  
And earth repeat the loud Amen!

and the Benediction.

### THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

Canons Westcott and Freemantle led in a movement at the last Canterbury Diocesan Conference "to provide that an annual day be appointed for special prayer that it may please God to give all nations unity, peace and concord." Although the archbishop has not yet acceded to this request, the appointment of Canon Westcott to the Bishopric of Durham gives evidence that the able advocacy of peace principles is no bar to promotion in English Church.

The attitude of the Free Churches on the subject of Peace has long been, as a rule, favorable, and many of their ministers have been among its most faithful and able advocates. As might have been expected, therefore, their response to Dr. Westcott's appeal last year was prompt and earnest, spontaneous and general. The Society of Friends, at an interesting session of its Yearly Meeting last May, re-affirmed its position and urged renewed fidelity to the peace principles which had been so long held by it as a body.

Other sections of Nonconformity have followed a similar course. Deliverances in favor of Peace have been made by the Congregational and Baptist Unions, the Three Denominations, the Congregational Board, the Wesleyan Methodists, the United Methodist Free Church, the New Church, the Scotch General Assembly, the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, and of the United Presbyterian Church, the Evangelical Union, the Scottish Congregational Union, and the Free Churches generally.

### THE PARIS CONGRESS.

Hon. Whitelaw Reid, minister to France, transmitted the resolutions passed and some general account of the Peace Congress at Paris. The following is the response of the United States Government.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON, April 1, 1890.

Sir—Mr Reid's dispatch No. 50, of August 17, 1889, in relation to the peace congress of that year, at Paris, and transmitting a petition to the President, together with other papers, has been received with its inclosures.

It seems hardly necessary to revert at length to the position of the United States upon the general subject of international arbitration, this Government having consistently had recourse to that method of settling disputes for a long period in particular cases as they arose, and still adhering to that view of the question.

With reference, however, to the special recommendation of the petition that an arbitration treaty between the Government of the United States and that of the French Republic be negotiated as the first step, and of as great weight in turning the tide of European governmental opinion into a direction favorable to the general adoption of such a mode of settling international differences and difficulties, so far as it may be applicable to them, I may say that it would be the inclination of this Government on the general principle and as in line with its established practice, to entertain with favor any proposal from a friendly Government looking towards such a convention. At the same time I should add that effective consideration of the question would doubtless be deferred until after disposition of the subject by the conference of American nations now here in session, and which is engaged, as one of the principal objects of its meeting, in considering a practicable and acceptable plan of international arbitration for submission to the interested powers.

Copy of dispatch No. 50 and copies of its inclosures in English have been sent to the Committee on Foreign Relations for its information.

I am, sir, etc., JAMES G. BLAINE.  
HENRY VIGNAUD, Paris.

### SIGNING THE TREATY.

Representatives of nine of the South American republics signed the formal treaty of arbitration in Secretary Blaine's office at the Department of State on the 28th ult., namely; The United States, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Salvador, Honduras, Bolivia, Ecuador, Hayti, and the United States of Brazil. It is expected that three more signatures and seals will be added soon, and it is hoped that the signatures of all the powers will be secured in the course of the summer and autumn.

This action must be confirmed as we understand it by each of the Governments whom these delegates represent before the treaty is binding.

Stanley is not a Livingstone. Livingstone was a man who risked his life, and ultimately laid down his life in Central Africa out of pure love to God and humanity. Stanley has gone there again and again in pursuit of fame and fortune, and has secured both.—*The Arbitrator*.